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Crop Production

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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF MARCH 1, 1962

CITRUS FRUITS ^{1/}

Crop	PRODUCTION			
	Average	1959	1960	Indicated
	1950-59			1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
Oranges	124,114	126,760	116,635	126,455
Grapefruit	43,137	41,620	43,300	40,700
Lemons	15,064	18,230	14,140	16,500

^{1/} Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group	Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre:			Production		
	Average:	1961	Ind.	Average:	1961	Ind.	Average:	1961	Ind.
	1951-60:		1962	1951-60:		1962	1951-60:		1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Winter	27.7	23.5	21.9	156.8	211.4	196.5	4,327	4,967	4,303
E. Spring	26.0	25.4	24.1	141.8	183.1	Apr. 10	3,691	4,650	Apr. 10

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1961	1962	Average	1961	1962
	1951-60			1951-60		
	Million	Million	Million	Millions	Millions	Millions
	pounds	pounds	pounds			
January	9,213	9,862	10,118	5,260	5,180	5,275
February	8,950	9,438	9,629	5,075	4,900	4,928
Jan.-Feb. Incl. :	18,163	19,300	19,747	10,334	10,080	10,203

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Statistical Reporting Service

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Washington, D. C.

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CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MARCH 1, 1962

February Weather Generally Favorable

Above normal temperatures prevailed over much of the Nation until the last week of February. The Northeast was an exception with below-normal temperatures each week during the month. Snow cover in this area protected crops and limited frost penetration. The East North Central States were subjected to alternate freezing and thawing with accompanying snow and rain but no unusual weather extremes. Monthly averages show below normal temperatures in the Northern Plains, but these averages hide the fact that the first three weeks were warmer than usual. A cold air mass moved southward over the Plains during the last week of February bringing record low readings to some areas and freezing temperatures into northern Texas. Accompanying snow fall gave some protection to crops but new growth was set back. A similar temperature pattern showed up for the Western States with three weeks of above-normal temperatures followed by a sharp drop. Across the southern part of the Nation, temperatures were considered mild during most of February. Precipitation during February was sufficient to add to moisture reserves for the 1962 season in all areas except the Texas-Louisiana and Southern Florida areas. Winter storm patterns brought excessive moisture to various areas, with the West Coast hard hit during the second and third weeks of the month. The Ohio Valley area received heavy rains during the second week, and the Southern Appalachian area was drenched near the end of February.

Citrus Output Above Average-Peach Trees Start Bloom

Total production of citrus for the 1961-62 season is expected to be 6 percent greater than last year and almost 2 percent above average even though late December and January freezes damaged citrus. The Florida orange crop accounts for most of the increase from last year, although lemons in California and Arizona, and grapefruit in Florida, Arizona, and California also show greater production. Half of the orange crop had been picked by March 1 with most of the Early, Midseason, and Navel varieties harvested. Picking of Valencias is just starting in Florida and Arizona. Slightly more than half of the grapefruit and about one-third of the lemons were picked by March 1. An estimated 63.3 million boxes of oranges, 18.6 million boxes of grapefruit, and 11 million boxes of lemons remained for harvest after March 1. Last year 59.1 million boxes of oranges, 22.6 million boxes of grapefruit and 10.9 million boxes of lemons were harvested after March 1.

Peaches in the Southeast area were starting to bloom by the end of February with early varieties nearing full bloom. Progress was about the same as last year but blossoming was a little earlier than usual. Ample chilling hours were accumulated earlier, and flower and leaf buds can develop rapidly with continued favorable weather. This early development increases the hazard of damage from prolonged low temperatures late in the season. Warm weather started swelling of fruit buds in Washington and Oregon. Growers welcomed cooler weather at the end of the month in hopes of delaying the bloom period. In California, early blooming fruit and nut trees received some damage from low temperatures and bee activity was reduced.

Winter Vegetable Production Under Last Year

Production of winter vegetables for fresh market is indicated to be 13 percent less than last year and 4 percent below average. Production of all winter crops except snap beans, carrots, sweet corn, and eggplant is below last year with important reductions in cabbage, celery, lettuce, and tomatoes. Vegetables made rapid growth during February in all Southeastern States. Irrigated crops in Texas made good progress, but dryland crops needed rain. In California heavy rains and cool temperatures kept plant development and field activity behind normal for the month. Freezing temperatures were reported in most California areas at the end of February with varying amounts of damage. Production of winter spinach for processing in Florida and California is expected to be one-fifth smaller than the 1961 total. Prospective acreage of green peas for processing in 1962 is 1 percent under last year, while processing tomato acreage shows a 9 percent increase.

Winter Potato Production Up 2 Percent

A higher yield per acre in Florida added nearly 2 percent to the expected winter potato crop. The March 1 estimate, however, is slightly smaller than average and 13 percent less than the 1961 crop. Harvest of winter potatoes made good progress in Florida during February, but rains interrupted digging in California causing about a two-week delay. Growers of early spring potatoes in Florida and Texas planted 5 percent less acreage than was harvested last year and 7 percent less than average. Planting extended from mid-December to mid-February in Florida but was completed by the end of January in Texas. At the end of February crops were in good condition and making satisfactory growth.

Winter Wheat Shows Minor Losses

The warming trend of late January continued for the first three weeks of February in the important Central and Southern Plains wheat areas. Wheat "greened up" as far north as Nebraska, and rapid development helped offset earlier delays. New growth gave a boost to wheat pastures in the Southern Plains areas. Subsoil moisture was reported adequate, but topsoils were getting dry in the Texas Panhandle and in Western Kansas and Oklahoma. Wind erosion was light with damage limited to sandy areas. A sharp drop in temperature in late February nipped new growth, but it is expected that damage will be light. Winter oats and barley did not survive the January cold as well as wheat, and moderate acreage losses were indicated with some reseeding already underway in Oklahoma and Texas. In the Northern Plains States, snow cover was removed by the late January thaw, and winter grains were exposed to variable temperatures. Wheat remained dormant and, due to the good start last fall, little damage is expected. Alternate freezing and thawing prevailed in the East North Central and North Atlantic areas and some damage is indicated from heaving and from ice cover on low areas. The extent of the damage can be determined only when growth starts. The Pacific Northwest also suffered from alternate warm and cold weather. Damage from low January temperatures began to show up as winter grains started to grow in early February. Losses of winter wheat were not extensive but reseeding will be necessary on unprotected fields especially in eastern Washington and Oregon where dry soils

limited early progress. Losses were more severe for barley and oats with some acreage killed in Central and Western parts of these States. Some further losses are predicted from the late February cold snap. Mild weather benefited winter grains and pasture crops in the southeast where these crops have made excellent recovery following the late start.

Pre-spring Work Lagging Except in South

Farmers across the northern half of the Nation made little progress during February in plowing and other field preparations for the 1962 season. Snow and wet fields continued to hamper attempts to harvest the 1961 corn, soybean and sorghum fields still remaining, chiefly in Southern Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. Some corn was picked, but almost no progress was made in combining soybeans and grain sorghums. Harvesting losses of the remaining acreage of the latter two crops are expected to be high, with some soybeans being abandoned and livestock used to salvage the feed grains. Oklahoma farmers were able to wind up the harvest of scattered acreages of last year's crops. Spring oats and barley were being seeded from Southern Kansas southward with near normal progress until late February weather halted this activity. Mild weather in the South Atlantic and South Central areas enabled farmers to catch up on plowing, disking and other work postponed by dry soils last fall. Dry soils held up plowing and seeding operations in Southern Texas, with the driest area centering around the Coastal Bend section. Frequent storms slowed field work in the southwestern States, but any adverse effect was offset by added moisture for future field crop needs.

Moisture Situation Improves

Irrigation water prospects are the brightest in three years in the Intermountain region as February brought some rain as well as adding beneficial amounts to the mountain snow pack. February storms brought excessive rainfall to West Coast areas, but flood damage was light in agricultural areas. Rapidly melting snow combined with rainfall to cause severe flash floods in parts of Idaho, Utah and Wyoming with some damage to grain fields and farm property, especially in Eastern Idaho. Beneficial additions were made to moisture supplies in the Northern Plains, which were plagued by drought in 1961. Central and Southern Plains areas have adequate subsoil moisture although surface soils were getting dry at the end of February from Western Kansas to the Texas Panhandle. Central and Southern Texas were the driest areas in the Nation at the end of the month. February was the third month with below-normal rainfall for much of this area with some southern Texas areas showing below-normal precipitation for the past six months. East of the Mississippi River, moisture supplies were generally adequate, although South Florida areas received only enough rainfall for immediate needs without alleviating accumulated deficiencies.

Livestock Wintering Well

Supplemental feeding at relatively heavy levels has been the key to keeping livestock in good condition during the winter. Open weather in February in the Intermountain and Northern Plains regions made it possible to use range and crop residues to stretch limited roughage supplies. Wheat

pastures in the Southern Plains began to supply the grazing that was hoped for and pasturing was heavy. Brood stock in the range areas showed considerable shrink but calving and lambing percentages are expected to be about average. Snow cover or wet fields hindered the use of crop residues in the Corn Belt States and muddy or icy feed lots added to the livestock chore work. Fluctuating temperatures added to the care of new born pigs and caused some losses in the East North Central States. Hay supplies were getting short in some local areas of Wisconsin and Minnesota but no widespread shortages are expected. In the Southeast, winter pastures recovered rather slowly following January low temperatures but were providing good to excellent feed during the latter half of February. Winter roughages were still considered adequate in the Northeast.

Milk and Egg Production Up

Milk production in the United States during February was 2 percent larger than a year earlier and 8 percent above the 1951-60 average for the month. February egg production was slightly larger than a year earlier as increases in the South Atlantic, South Central and Western regions were nearly offset by declines in the North Central and North Atlantic States. Laying flock numbers for the month averaged 1.5 percent above last year, while the average rate of lay was 1 percent less than in February a year ago.

CITRUS: Although freezes in late December and January damaged citrus, particularly in Texas and Florida, the estimated total production for 1961-62 is 6 percent greater than last year. The Florida orange crop accounts for most of the increase from last year, although lemons in California and Arizona, and grapefruit in Florida, Arizona and California also show greater production.

The orange crop is estimated at 126 million boxes, 8 percent greater than last year and 2 percent above average. By March 1 half of the crop had been harvested, or about the same percentage as was harvested a year ago at this time. As of March 1 approximately 63.1 million boxes had been picked of which 44.5 million were processed and 18.6 million used as fresh fruit. A year ago 38.8 million boxes had been processed and 18.7 had been used fresh.

Production of Early, Midseason, and Navel oranges is expected to total 68 million boxes, 8 percent greater than last year and 6 percent above average. Harvest of these varieties is rapidly drawing to a close, with only 10 percent of the crop remaining for harvest after March 1. The estimate of production is up 4 million boxes from a month ago as the result of an increase in Florida, where quantities harvested are well ahead of earlier estimates. Salvage of cold-damaged oranges continued high during February. In salvaging oranges, fruit has been utilized which in normal years would remain unharvested as drops. The U. S. Valencia forecast remains unchanged from last month at 58.5 million boxes, 8 percent larger than the 1960-61 crop but 2 percent below average. Limited harvest of Florida Valencias has begun, but it will be April 1 before there is any appreciable volume.

Production of grapefruit is forecast at 40.7 million boxes, 6 percent below last year and average. About 22.1 million boxes or 54 percent of the crop had been picked by March 1. Processors used 8.6 million boxes and 13.5 million went to fresh market. A year ago 8 million had been processed and 12.6 million boxes had gone to fresh market.

The 1961-62 lemon crop is forecast at 16.5 million boxes, 17 percent greater than last year and 10 percent above average. Approximately one-third of the crop had been picked by March 1, while a year ago not quite one-fourth of the crop had been picked. Utilization to the end of February totaled 5.5 million boxes of which 3.2 million were used as fresh fruit and 2.3 million were processed. A year ago, 2.4 million boxes had been used as fresh fruit but only 0.9 million had been processed.

Most Florida citrus groves were in good condition during February, although there was a lack of rainfall and wilting of foliage was apparent in some groves, particularly in the southern interior citrus counties. Irrigation was used and the soil was worked to conserve moisture. Applications of fertilizer were delayed because of dryness. Over 90 percent of the Early and Midseason oranges were harvested by March 1. Some late bloom fruit has been left on the trees for later harvest. Valencias are sizing slightly better than expected, and droppage is below average. Fruit dryness as the result of earlier cold damage will affect part of the Valencia crop. Light harvest of Valencias is under way. Above average temperatures during February brought on an abundance of new growth and bloom. Oranges reached peak bloom about March 1. Grapefruit and tangerine bloom is expected to peak by March 10.

Heavy rainfall occurred in California during February. Rains penetrated deeply into the ground, providing reserve moisture. Low temperatures the last 4 days of February damaged citrus to some extent and will undoubtedly cause some shift in utilization of fruit. In Ventura county some dropping of small fruit occurred. Harvest of Navels is about finished in Central California and is making rapid progress in the southern part of the State. Harvest of lemons was heavy during February, and harvest of Desert Valleys grapefruit continues in good volume.

Low temperatures February 28 and March 1 caused some damage to Arizona citrus, mostly in the Yuma area. In unprotected groves new growth was damaged and may affect the crop for next season. Harvest of the 1961-62 Navel orange and lemon crops is complete. Harvest of Valencias was getting under way in volume by March 1.

Shipments and processing of Texas citrus for the 1961-62 season ended early in February as the result of the January freeze. New growth started during the past month and by March 1 most live trees had green shoots.

Representatives of the Texas A & M Experiment Station and Extension Service, Texas A & I Citrus Center, Texas Citrus Mutual, USDA Agricultural Research Service, USDA Agricultural Marketing Service, and USDA Statistical

Reporting Service appraised the results of a special survey of freeze damage to citrus trees in Texas. The results of the survey as released on February 27, 1962 are summarized as follows:

"The citrus industry in the Lower Rio Grande Valley suffered extensive damage from the January freeze. Many trees that were injured can be rehabilitated. By late February most trees had put out new growth but there are some trees that show no new growth, even though still alive.

Young trees 1 to 3 years of age that were properly banked were killed back, but only to the top of the bank. Trees in the 4 to 6 year age group suffered the greatest damage. Approximately 35 percent of the trees in this group are considered dead or too severely damaged to be rehabilitated. Heavy pruning will be necessary. In general, this group of trees was not banked.

In the 7 to 10 year age group approximately 10 percent of the trees are dead or cannot be rehabilitated. The trees will probably require pruning back to 2 or 3 inch wood. Of the trees 11 to 15 years of age, only 5 percent are considered dead or beyond rehabilitation. This group will also require pruning back to 2 or 3 inch wood. Although only 5 percent of the trees 16 years or older are dead, a large percentage of such trees cannot economically be brought back into production because of their age and the severe pruning required.

An appraisal of damage this soon after the freeze is subject to change. The final appraisal of freeze damage must await further new growth development. The care given trees during this period will also be a factor affecting tree recovery."

POTATOES: The March 1 estimate of production from the 1962 winter potato crop is 4,303,000 hundredweight. This is slightly less than the 1951-60 average and is 13 percent smaller than the 1961 crop. The present estimate is 74,000 hundredweight above a month ago due to an increase in yield of 10 hundredweight per acre in the Florida estimate. Dry weather prevailed during February in all growing areas of Florida. Harvest in the Dade County district began about mid-February and is making good progress with plentiful supplies expected to be available throughout March. In the Ft. Myers-Immokalee area, harvest is active with declining volume of supplies to continue until mid-March. Quality of Florida potatoes is good to excellent. In California, digging of winter crop potatoes in the Perris-Hemet district and the Southern San Joaquin Valley was curtailed during February by very heavy rains, with about two weeks of harvest time lost. Digging will continue active in March. About one-fourth of the crop remains for harvest in Southern California and over one-third in the Southern San Joaquin Valley.

Growers of early spring potatoes in Florida and Texas planted 24,100 acres for harvest this year, 5 percent less than the acreage harvested last year and 7 percent less than average. Growers planted up to their intentions indicated last December. The Hastings area of Florida has 20,700 acres for harvest compared to 21,000 acres harvested in 1961.

In other spring areas of Florida, the acreage for harvest at 2,300 acres compares with 3,400 acres harvested last year. Southern Texas growers increased their acreage slightly with 1,100 acres this year against 1,000 acres in 1961. Planting in the Hastings area extended from mid-December to mid-February. Early planted fields are growing nicely with blooms showing in many fields. Precipitation during February was very light but all acreage is irrigated and vines are in good condition. Stands are good. Planting in other spring areas of Florida is complete and condition of the crop is good. Planting in Texas started early in January and was completed by the end of that month. At the end of February, crops were in good condition and making satisfactory growth.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: The Nation's farm flocks laid 4,928 million eggs during February, compared with 4,900 million eggs during February 1961. Compared with last year, egg production was up 7 percent in the South Atlantic, 4 percent in the South Central, and 3 percent in the West. These increases were partially offset by decreases of 3 percent in the West North Central, 2 percent in the North Atlantic, and 1 percent in the East North Central States. Aggregate egg production, January and February, was 1 percent above the same period of last year.

The rate of egg production per layer in February was 16.18, compared with the February 1961 rate of 16.34. Decreases from a year earlier were 3 percent in the South Central and in the West and 2 percent in the West North Central regions. Adverse weather conditions over much of the country, particularly in the West North Central States, reduced the rate of lay. In the North Atlantic a 3 percent increase occurred, while in the East North Central and South Atlantic areas there was no change. The rate of lay per layer on hand during January and February was 33.3 eggs, same as for the corresponding months a year earlier.

The Nation's laying flock totaled 304,490,000 layers during February, compared with 299,887,000 during February last year, an increase of about 2 percent. Increases of 7 percent in the South Atlantic, 6 percent in the South Central and in the West more than offset the decreases of 5 percent in the North Atlantic, 2 percent in the East North Central, and 1 percent in the West North Central regions.

The number of layers on March 1, 1962 totaled 303,377,000, compared with 298,003,000 on March 1, 1961--an increase of 2 percent. Compared with last year, layer numbers were up 8 percent in the South Atlantic, 6 percent in the South Central, and 5 percent in the West. Numbers decreased 5 percent in the North Atlantic and 1 percent in the East North Central and in the West North Central States.

The March 1 rate of lay was 60.2 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 60.8 eggs on March 1, 1961--a decrease of 1 percent. Decreases were 3 percent in the West, 2 percent in the West North Central, and 1 percent in the South Atlantic regions. Rate of lay was up 1 percent from a year earlier in the South Central, while in the North Atlantic and East North Central no change occurred.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS MARCH 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, MARCH 1							
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
1951-60 (Av.):	54,587	61,812	89,796	33,794	50,129	36,433	326,551
1961	47,110	49,324	72,800	39,981	47,604	41,184	298,003
1962	44,973	49,055	72,339	43,021	50,601	43,388	303,377
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, MARCH 1							
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1951-60 (Av.):	56.8	56.8	58.7	55.4	52.6	58.9	56.8
1961	57.7	61.1	63.9	60.5	57.6	62.7	60.8
1962	57.9	60.8	62.4	59.6	58.1	60.9	60.2

Producers received an average of 36.2 cents per dozen for eggs in mid-February--up 0.8 cents a dozen from a month earlier, but down 3.2 cents from mid-February 1961. Prices in the Nation's egg markets held fairly steady during the first two weeks of February, but dropped at the end of the month. Offerings were ample to more than ample for needs. In the Midwest snow-blocked roads seriously disrupted collection and deliveries of eggs during the last half of February.

Prices received by producers for commercial broilers on February 15 averaged 16.6 cents per pound, compared with 16.0 cents a month earlier and 17.6 cents in mid-February 1961. Paying prices in southern growing areas dropped during February and at the end of the month were mostly 16 cents at the farm level. Live supplies ranged from short to generally adequate. Farmers received an average of 10.8 cents per pound in mid-February for farm chickens (mostly hens), compared with 10.1 cents a month earlier and 12.7 cents a year earlier. In Midwest producing areas, offerings were light.

Turkey prices in mid-February averaged 19.3 cents per pound, up 1.1 cents per pound from mid-January, but down 4.4 cents per pound from mid-February 1961. Trading of ready-to-cook birds was of seasonal light nature. In major marketing centers, stocks were adequate in all sizes for present requirements.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-February was \$3.38 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.35 a year earlier. The average cost of broiler growing mash was \$4.65 per 100 pounds, up 5 cents from a year earlier. Cost of turkey growing mash on February 15 averaged \$4.64, compared with \$4.63 on February 15, 1961. The average cost of chick starter mash was \$4.82 per 100 pounds, up 5 cents from a year earlier. On February 15, the egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, turkey-feed, and broiler-feed price ratios were all less favorable to producers than a year earlier.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production in the United States during February was 2 percent larger than a year earlier and 8 percent above the 1951-60 average for the month.

Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States
February 1962, with comparisons
(In millions of pounds)

State	Feb. average 1951-60	Feb. 1961	Jan. 1962	Feb. 1962	State	Feb. average 1951-60	Feb. 1961	Jan. 1962	Feb. 1962
N.Y.	702	793	884	817	Ga.	85	78	78	76
N.J.	90	91	95	90	Ky.	154	158	164	161
Pa.	460	501	561	520	Tenn.	144	133	146	143
Ohio	383	401	439	408	Ala.	83	66	70	65
Ind.	261	233	236	234	Miss.	95	87	92	87
Ill.	370	314	334	332	Ark.	74	61	59	59
Mich.	382	369	430	404	Okla.	124	107	107	107
Wis.	1,280	1,424	1,524	1,468	Texas	234	236	240	233
Minn.	801	941	990	959	Mont.	34	31	32	30
Iowa	450	465	487	466	Idaho	102	123	121	118
Mo.	264	267	270	261	Wyo.	14.7	12.9	13.4	12.5
N.Dak.	128	141	145	144	Colo.	66	65	62	60
S.Dak.	102	114	109	116	Utah	54	59	64	59
Nebr.	158	150	154	148	Wash.	126	142	159	151
Kans.	168	151	153	141	Oreg.	73	71	72	69
Md.	110	115	121	116	Calif.	519	609	667	617
Va.	133	140	152	142	Other				
W.Va.	50	44	47	44	States 1/	516	586	669	611
N.C.	118	119	129	121					
S.C.	42	40	43	39	U.S.	8,950	9,438	10,118	9,629

1/ Monthly data for individual States not available.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop and State	1,000 boxes 2/			Equivalent tons		
	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated
	1950-59	1960	1961	1950-59	1960	1961
ORANGES:						
Early, Midseason, & Navel Varieties 3/						
Calif.	14,370	9,000	7,500	544,700	338,000	281,000
Fla., all	47,970	51,000	58,000	2,158,700	2,295,000	2,610,000
Temple	2,310	4,000	4,000	104,000	180,000	180,000
Other	45,660	47,000	54,000	2,054,700	2,115,000	2,430,000
Texas	1,142	2,000	1,600	51,410	90,000	72,000
Ariz.	472	440	600	17,900	16,500	22,500
La.	167	275	255	7,516	12,400	11,500
Total above						
Varieties	64,122	62,715	67,955	2,780,226	2,751,900	2,997,000
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	22,624	16,000	15,000	858,900	600,000	562,000
Fla.	36,210	35,700	42,000	1,629,500	1,606,000	1,890,000
Texas	518	1,500	600	23,280	67,500	27,000
Ariz.	641	720	900	24,250	27,000	33,800
Total						
Valencia	59,992	53,920	58,500	2,535,930	2,300,500	2,512,800
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	36,994	25,000	22,500	1,403,600	938,000	843,000
Fla.	84,180	86,700	100,000	3,788,200	3,901,000	4,500,000
Texas	1,660	3,500	2,200	74,690	157,500	99,000
Ariz.	1,113	1,160	1,500	42,150	43,500	56,300
La.	167	275	255	7,516	12,400	11,500
U.S., All						
Oranges	124,114	116,635	126,455	5,316,156	5,052,400	5,509,800
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	35,100	31,600	33,000	1,404,000	1,264,000	1,320,000
Seedless	19,250	19,200	21,000	770,000	768,000	840,000
Pink	—	7,300	7,500	—	292,000	300,000
White	—	11,900	13,500	—	476,000	540,000
Other	15,850	12,400	12,000	634,000	496,000	480,000
Texas	2,970	6,800	2,600	118,800	272,000	104,000
Ariz.	2,585	2,260	2,400	83,230	72,300	76,800
Calif., All	2,482	2,640	2,700	82,240	86,600	88,500
Desert Valleys	936	1,240	1,300	30,140	39,700	41,600
Other Areas	1,546	1,400	1,400	52,100	46,900	46,900
U.S., All						
Grapefruit	43,137	43,300	40,700	1,688,270	1,694,900	1,589,300
LEMONS:						
Calif.	14,917	13,600	15,000	575,100	517,000	570,000
Ariz.	4/ 735	540	1,500	4/ 27,900	20,500	57,000
U.S., All						
Lemons	15,064	14,140	16,500	580,680	537,500	627,000
LIMES:						
Fla.	328	310	330	13,120	12,400	13,200
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	329	500	1,000	14,818	22,500	45,000
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	4,320	4,900	3,900	194,350	220,000	176,000

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities not harvested, or harvested but not utilized, on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. Estimates of such quantities for 1960 crops were: Oranges—California, Navel and Miscellaneous, 140,000 boxes (5,750 tons); California Valencia, 50,000 boxes (1,875 tons); Grapefruit—California, Desert Valleys, 10,000 boxes (340 tons).

2/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges—California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit—California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons, 76 lbs.; Limes, 80 lbs.; Tangelos and Tangerines, 90 lbs.

3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

4/ Short-time averages.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested			Yield per harvested acre		
	Average	1961	Indicated	Average	1961	Indicated
	1951-60	1961	1962	1951-60	1961	1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
<u>WINTER:</u>						
Florida.....	13.3	9.7	7.4	149	135	170
California.....	14.4	13.8	14.5	164	265	210
Total.....	27.7	23.5	21.9	156.8	211.4	196.5
<u>EARLY SPRING:</u>						
Fla.-Hastings..	20.2	21.0	20.7	156	190	Apr. 10
-Other.....	4.7	3.4	2.3	114	150	Apr. 10
Texas.....	1.2	1.0	1.1	60	150	Apr. 10
Total.....	26.0	25.4	24.1	141.8	183.1	Apr. 10

Seasonal group and State	P r o d u c t i o n		
	Average	1961	Indicated
	1951-60	1961	1962
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
<u>WINTER:</u>			
Florida.....	1,990	1,310	1,258
California.....	2,337	3,657	3,045
Total.....	4,327	4,967	4,303
<u>EARLY SPRING:</u>			
Fla.-Hastings..	3,098	3,990	Apr. 10
-Other.....	535	510	Apr. 10
Texas.....	58	150	Apr. 10
Total.....	3,691	4,650	Apr. 10

FEBRUARY EGG PRODUCTION									
State and division	Number of layers on hand during February 1961 1/1	Number of layers on hand during February 1962	Eggs per 100 layers 1961 1/1	Eggs per 100 layers 1962	Total eggs produced During February 1961 1/1	Total eggs produced During February 1962	2 Mos. Jan. & Feb. 1961 1/1	2 Mos. Jan. & Feb. 1962	
	Thous.	Thous.	Number	Number	Mill.	Mill.	Mill.	Mill.	
Maine	3,804	3,574	1,669	1,798	63	64	139	138	
N.H.	1,636	1,514	1,694	1,686	28	26	59	57	
Vt.	700	689	1,700	1,736	12	12	26	25	
Mass.	2,894	2,569	1,683	1,733	49	45	104	96	
R.I.	346	322	1,638	1,683	6	5	12	11	
Conn.	2,986	2,949	1,663	1,680	50	50	107	106	
N.Y.	3,722	8,478	1,537	1,635	134	139	283	296	
N.J.	10,140	9,782	1,406	1,411	143	138	290	288	
Pa.	16,502	15,564	1,596	1,646	263	256	546	541	
N.Atl.	47,730	45,441	1,567	1,617	748	735	1,566	1,558	
Ohio	11,168	11,599	1,618	1,652	181	192	381	404	
Ind.	11,604	11,210	1,683	1,658	195	186	409	396	
Ill.	11,441	10,706	1,635	1,613	187	173	383	354	
Mich.	6,468	6,362	1,672	1,663	108	106	224	225	
Wis.	9,410	9,394	1,680	1,700	158	160	334	334	
E.N.Cent.	50,091	49,271	1,655	1,658	829	817	1,731	1,713	
Minn.	16,860	16,390	1,784	1,758	301	288	643	603	
Iowa	22,970	22,532	1,792	1,747	412	394	853	823	
Mo.	9,030	9,401	1,551	1,484	140	140	280	284	
N.Dak.	2,382	2,247	1,512	1,487	36	33	73	68	
S.Dak.	7,295	7,858	1,702	1,714	124	135	257	279	
Nebr.	8,815	8,778	1,736	1,680	153	147	312	301	
Kans.	6,212	5,787	1,646	1,593	102	92	207	186	
W.N.Cent.	73,564	72,993	1,724	1,684	1,268	1,229	2,625	2,549	
Lel.	705	672	1,464	1,473	10	10	21	21	
Ma.	1,580	1,432	1,467	1,540	23	22	47	46	
Va.	5,523	5,450	1,607	1,602	89	87	177	181	
W.Va.	1,851	1,818	1,476	1,565	27	28	54	57	
N.C.	10,118	10,805	1,610	1,590	163	172	323	353	
S.C.	4,098	4,647	1,630	1,607	67	75	137	153	
Ca.	10,940	12,475	1,624	1,616	178	202	365	416	
Fla.	5,078	5,545	1,714	1,719	87	95	179	196	
S.Atl.	39,893	42,844	1,614	1,613	644	691	1,308	1,423	
Ky.	5,191	4,918	1,372	1,364	71	67	136	129	
Tenn.	4,984	5,154	1,414	1,417	70	73	137	142	
Ala.	6,468	7,238	1,583	1,523	103	110	212	226	
Miss.	6,595	7,212	1,406	1,383	93	100	184	201	
Ark.	5,495	6,932	1,512	1,470	83	102	162	202	
La.	2,729	2,790	1,473	1,383	40	39	79	75	
Okla.	3,054	2,975	1,537	1,484	47	44	91	87	
Texas	13,020	13,316	1,518	1,462	198	195	390	386	
S.Cent.	47,536	50,535	1,483	1,445	705	730	1,391	1,448	
Mont.	1,053	1,027	1,641	1,574	17	16	35	34	
Idaho	1,245	1,220	1,753	1,714	22	21	45	44	
Wyo.	293	283	1,523	1,540	4	4	8	9	
Colo.	1,397	1,461	1,501	1,499	21	22	43	45	
N.Mex.	726	765	1,487	1,478	11	11	22	23	
Ariz.	747	795	1,646	1,596	12	13	25	27	
Utah	1,428	1,412	1,736	1,686	25	24	51	50	
Nev.	75	73	1,462	1,498	1	1	2	2	
Wash.	4,655	4,602	1,786	1,736	83	80	174	165	
Oreg.	2,808	2,606	1,758	1,758	49	46	103	96	
Calif.	26,646	29,162	1,730	1,674	461	488	951	1,016	
West.	41,073	43,406	1,719	1,673	706	726	1,459	1,512	
U.S.	299,887	304,490	1,634	1,618	4,900	4,928	10,080	10,203	

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